APPENDIX 1. NCA ENABLING LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 103-64 – AUG. 4, 1993

SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

PUBLIC LAW 103-64
103d Congress

An Act

To establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. Findings.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Idaho within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area contain one of the densest known nesting populations of eagles, falcons, owls, hawks, and other birds of prey (raptors) in North America.

(2) These public lands constitute a valuable national biological and educational resource since birds of prey are important components of the ecosystem and indicators of environmental quality, and contribute significantly to the quality of wildlife and human communities.

(3) These public lands also contain important historic and cultural resources (including significant archaeological resources) as well as other resources and values, all of which should be protected and appropriately managed.

(4) A military training area within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area, known as the Orchard Training Area, has been used since 1953 by reserve components of the Armed Forces. Military use of this area is currently governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Idaho Military Division, dated May 1985. Operating under this Memorandum of Understanding, the Idaho National Guard has provided valuable assistance to the Bureau of Land Management with respect to fire control and other aspects of management of the Orchard Training Area and the other lands in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area. Military use of the lands within the Orchard Training Area should continue in accordance with such Memorandum of Understanding (or extension or renewal thereof), to the extent consistent with section 460iii-3(e) of this title, because this would be in the best interest of training of the reserve components (an important aspect of national security) and of the local economy.

(5) Protection of the conservation area as a home for raptors can best and should be accomplished by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, under a management plan that:

(A) emphasizes management, protection, and rehabilitation of habitat for these raptors and of other resources and values of the area;

(B) provides for continued military use, consistent with the requirements of section 460iii-3(e) of this title, of the Orchard Training Area by reserve components of the Armed Forces;

(C) addresses the need for public educational and interpretive opportunities;

(D) allows for diverse appropriate uses of lands in the area to the extent consistent with the maintenance and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats and protection and sound management of other resources and values of the area; and

(E) demonstrates management practices and techniques that may be useful to other areas of the public lands and elsewhere.

(6) There exists near the conservation area a facility, the World Center for Birds of Prey operated by The Peregrine Fund, Inc., where research, public education, recovery, and reestablishment operations exist for endangered raptor species. There also exists at Boise State University a raptor study program which attracts national and international graduate and undergraduate students.

(7) The Bureau of Land Management and Boise State University, together with other State, Federal, and private entities, have formed the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center to be housed at Boise State University, which provides a unique adjunct to the conservation area for raptor management, recovery, research, and public visitation, interpretation, and education.

(8) Consistent with requirements of sections 1712 and 1732 of title 43, the Secretary has developed a comprehensive management plan and, based on such plan, has implemented a management program for the public lands included in the conservation area established by this subchapter.

(9) Additional authority and guidance must be provided to assure that essential raptor habitat remains in public ownership, to facilitate sound and effective planning and management, to provide for effective public interpretation and education, to ensure continued study of the relationship of humans and these raptors, to preserve the unique and irreplaceable habitat of the conservation area, and to conserve and properly manage the other natural resources of the area in concert with maintenance of this habitat.

(10) An ongoing research program funded by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Guard is intended to provide information to be used in connection with future decision making concerning management of all uses, including continued military use, of public lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area.

(11) Public lands in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area have been used for domestic livestock grazing for more than a century, with resultant benefits to community stability and contributions to the local and State economies. It has not been demonstrated that continuation of this use would be incompatible with appropriate protection and sound management of raptor habitat and the other resource values of these lands; therefore, subject to the determination provided for in section 460iii-3(f) of this title, it is expected that such grazing will continue in accordance with applicable regulations of the Secretary and the management plan for the conservation area.

(12) Hydroelectric facilities for the generation and transmission of electricity exist within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area pursuant to a license(s) issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or its predecessor, the Federal Power Commission.

Section 2. Definitions.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The term "conservation area" means the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area established by section 3.

(3) The term "raptor" or "raptors" means individuals or populations of eagles, falcons, owls, hawks, and other birds of prey.

(4) The term "raptor habitat" includes the habitat of the raptor prey base as well as the nesting and hunting habitat of raptors within the conservation area.

(5) The term "Memorandum of Understanding" means the Memorandum of Understanding #ID-237, dated May 1985, between the State of Idaho Military Division and the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) The term "Orchard Training Area" means that area generally so depicted on the map referred to in section 3(b) of this title, and as described in the Memorandum of Understanding as well as the air space over the same.

(7) The term "Impact Area" means that area which was used for the firing of live artillery projectiles and is used for live fire ranges of all types and, therefore, poses a danger to public safety and which is generally so depicted on the map referred to in section 3(b).

(8) The term "Artillery Impact Area" means that area within the Impact Area into which live projectiles are fired, which is generally described as that area labeled as such on the map referred to in section 3(b) of this title.

(9) The term "the plan" means the comprehensive management plan developed for the conservation area, dated August 30, 1985, together with such revisions thereto as may be required in order to implement this Act.

(10) The term "hydroelectric facilities" means all facilities related to the generation, transmission, and distribution of hydroelectric power and which are subject to, and authorized by, a license(s), and any and all amendments thereto, issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Section 3. Establishment of National Conservation Area

(a) Establishment and Purposes – (1) There is hereby established the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (hereafter referred to as the "conservation area").

(2) The purposes for which the conservation area is established, and shall be managed, are to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats and the natural and environmental resources and values associated therewith, and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources and values of the public lands in the conservation area.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of this section and section 4, uses of the public lands in the conservation area existing on August 4, 1993, shall be allowed to continue.

(b) Area Included – The conservation area shall consist of approximately 482,457 acres of federally owned lands and interests therein managed by the Bureau of Land Management as generally depicted on the map entitled "Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area", dated November 1991.

(c) Map and Legal Description – As soon as is practicable after August 4, 1993, the map referred to in subsection (b) of this section and a legal description of the conservation area shall be filed by the Secretary with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Each such map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act; except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such map and legal description. Each such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director and the Idaho State Director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior.

(d) Withdrawals – Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal lands within the conservation area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and from entry, application, and selection under the Act of March 3, 1877 (Ch. 107, 19 Stat. 377, 43 U.S.C. 321 *et seq.*; commonly referred to as the "Desert Lands Act"), section 4 of the Act of August 18, 1894 (Ch. 301, 28 Stat; U.S.C. 641; commonly referred to as the “Carey Act”), the Act of July 3, 1890 (Ch. 656, 26 Stat. 215; commonly referred to as the "State of Idaho Admissions Act"), section 2275 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (43 U.S.C. 851), and section 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (43 U.S.C. 852). The Secretary shall return to the applicants any such applications pending on August 4, 1993, without further action. Subject to valid existing rights, as of August 4, 1993, lands within the Birds of Prey Conservation Area are withdrawn from location under the general mining laws, the operation of the

mineral and geothermal leasing laws, and the mineral material disposal laws, except that mineral materials subject to disposal may be made available from existing sites to the extent compatible with the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

Section 4. Management and Use

(a) In General – (1)(A) Within 1 year after August 4, 1993, the Secretary shall make any revisions in the existing management plan for the conservation area as necessary to assure its conformance with this Act, and no later than January 1, 1996, shall finalize a new management plan for the conservation area.

(B) Thereafter, the Secretary shall review the plan at least once every 5 years and shall make such revisions as may be necessary or appropriate.

(C) In reviewing and revising the plan, the Secretary shall provide for appropriate public participation.

(2) Except as otherwise specifically provided in section 3(d) of this title and subsections (d), (e), and (f) of this section, the Secretary shall allow only such uses of lands in the conservation area as the Secretary determines will further the purposes for which the Conservation Area is established.

(b) Management Guidance – After each review pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall make such revisions as may be needed so that the plan and management program to implement the plan include, in addition to any other necessary or appropriate provisions, provisions for –

(1) protection for the raptor populations and habitats and the scientific, cultural, and educational resources and values of the public lands in the conservation area;

(2) identifying levels of continued military use of the Orchard Training Area compatible with paragraph (1) of this subsection;

(3) public use of the conservation area consistent with the purposes of this Act;

(4) interpretive and educational opportunities for the public;

(5) a program for continued scientific investigation and study to provide information to support sound management in accordance with this Act, to advance knowledge of raptor species and the resources and values of the conservation area, and to provide a process for transferring to other areas of the public lands and elsewhere this knowledge and management experience;

(6) such vegetative enhancement and other measures as may be necessary to restore or enhance prey habitat;

(7) the identification of levels, types, timing, and terms and conditions for the allowable nonmilitary uses of lands within the conservation area that will be compatible with the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats and the other purposes for which the conservation area is established; and

(8) assessing the desirability of imposing appropriate fees for public uses (including, but not limited to, recreational use) of lands in the conservation area, which are not now subject to fees, to be used to further the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(c) Visitors Center – The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, is authorized to establish, in cooperation with other public or private entities as the Secretary may deem appropriate, a visitors center designed to interpret the history and the geological, ecological, natural, cultural, and other resources of the conservation area and the biology of the raptors and their relationships to man.

(d) Visitors Use of Area – In addition to the Visitors Center, the Secretary may provide for visitor use of the public lands in the conservation area to such extent and in such manner as the Secretary considers consistent with the protection of raptors and raptor habitat, public safety, and the purposes for which the conservation area is established. To the extent practicable, the

Secretary shall make available to visitors and other members of the public a map of the conservation area and such other educational and interpretive materials as may be appropriate.

(e) National Guard Use of Area – (1) Pending completion of the ongoing research concerning military use of lands in the conservation area, or until the date 5 years after August 4, 1993, whichever is the shorter period, the Secretary shall permit continued military use of those portions of the conservation area known as the Orchard Training Area in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, to the extent consistent with the use levels identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Upon completion of the ongoing research concerning military use of lands in the conservation area, the Secretary shall review the management plan and make such additional revisions therein as may be required to assure that it meets the requirements of this Act.

(3) Upon completion of the ongoing research concerning military use of lands in the conservation area, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Natural Resources and Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report of the results of such research.

(4) Nothing in this subchapter shall preclude minor adjustment of the boundaries of the Orchard Training Area in accordance with provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding.

(5) After completion of the ongoing research concerning military use of lands in the Orchard Training Area or after the date 5 years after August 4, 1993, whichever first occurs, the Secretary shall continue to permit military use of such lands, unless the Secretary, on the basis of such research, determines such use is not compatible with the purposes set forth in section 3(a)(2). Any such use thereafter shall be permitted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, which may be extended or renewed by the Secretary so long as such use continues to meet the requirements of subsection (b)(2) of this section.

(6) In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, the Secretary shall require the State of Idaho Military Division to insure that military units involved maintain a program of decontamination.

(7) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as by itself precluding the extension or renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding, or the construction of any improvements or buildings in the Orchard Training Area so long as the requirements of this subsection are met.

(f) Livestock Grazing – (1) So long as the Secretary determines that domestic livestock grazing is compatible with the purposes for which the conservation area is established, the Secretary shall permit such use of public lands within the conservation area, to the extent such use of such lands is compatible with such purposes. Determinations as to compatibility shall be made in connection with the initial revision of management plans for the conservation area and in connection with each plan review required by subsection 4(a)(1)(B).

(2) Any livestock grazing on public lands within the conservation area, and activities the Secretary determines necessary to carry out proper and practical grazing management programs on such lands (such as animal damage control activities) shall be managed in accordance with the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 *et seq.*; commonly referred to as the "Taylor Grazing Act"), section 402 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1752), other laws applicable to such use and programs on the public lands, and the management plan for the conservation area.

(g) Cooperative Agreements – The Secretary is authorized to provide technical assistance to, and to enter into such cooperative agreements and contracts with, the State of Idaho and with local governments and private entities as the Secretary deems necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and policies of this Act.

(h) Agricultural Practices – Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as constituting a grant of authority to the Secretary to restrict recognized agricultural practices or other activities on private land adjacent to or within the conservation area boundary.

(i) Hydroelectric Facilities – Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, or regulations and management plans undertaken pursuant to its provisions, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall retain its current jurisdiction concerning all aspects of the continued and future operation of hydroelectric facilities, licensed or relicensed under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a *et seq.*), located within the boundaries of the conservation area.

Section 5. Additions.

(a) Acquisitions – (1) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the conservation area by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency, except that such lands or interests owned by the State of Idaho or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(2) Any lands located within the boundaries of the conservation area that are acquired by the United States on or after August 4, 1993, shall become a part of the conservation area and shall be subject to this Act.

(b) Purchase of Lands – In addition to the authority in section 318(d) of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1748) and notwithstanding section 7(a) of Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 4061-9(a)), monies appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used as authorized in section 5(b) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1534(b)), for the purposes of acquiring lands or interests therein within the conservation area for administration as public lands as a part of the conservation area.

(c) Land Exchanges – The Secretary shall, within 4 years after August 4, 1993, study, identify, and initiate voluntary land exchanges which would resolve ownership related land use conflicts within the conservation area.

Section 6. Other Laws and Administrative Provisions

(a) Other Laws – (1) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to supersede, limit, or otherwise affect administration and enforcement of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) or to limit the applicability of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 *et seq.*) to any lands within the conservation area.

(2) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this subchapter, nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as limiting the applicability to lands in the conservation area of laws applicable to public lands generally, including but not limited to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa *et seq.*), or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*).

(3) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as by itself altering the status of any lands that on August 4, 1993, were not managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as prohibiting the Secretary from engaging qualified persons to use public lands within the conservation area for the propagation of plants (including seeds) to be used for vegetative enhancement of the conservation area in accordance with the plan and in furtherance of the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(b) Release – The Congress finds and directs that the public lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area established as a natural area in October 1971 by Public Land Order 5133 have been adequately studied and found unsuitable for wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Such lands are hereby released from further management pursuant to section 603(c) of Such an Act and shall be managed in accordance with other applicable provisions of law, including this Act.

(c) Existing Administrative Withdrawal Terminated – Public Land Orders 5133 dated October 12, 1971, and 5777 dated November 21, 1980, issued by the Secretary are hereby revoked subject to subsections (d)(3) and (d)(4).

(d) Water – (1) The Congress finds that the United States is currently a party in an adjudication of rights to waters of the Snake River, including water rights claimed by the United States on the basis of the reservation of lands for purposes of conservation of fish and wildlife and that consequently there is no need for this Act to effect a reservation by the United States of rights with respect to such waters in order to fulfill the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(2) Nothing in this Act or any action taken pursuant thereto shall constitute either an expressed or implied reservation of water or water rights for any purpose.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as effecting a relinquishment or reduction of any of the water rights held or claimed by the United States within the State of Idaho or elsewhere on or before August 4, 1993.

(4) The Secretary and all other officers of the United States shall take all steps necessary to protect all water rights claimed by the United States in the Snake River adjudication now pending in the district court of the State of Idaho in which the United States is joined under section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (66 Stat. 560; 43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred to as the "McCarran Amendment").

Section 7. Authorization of Appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved August 4, 1993.

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APPENDIX 2. PLANNING CRITERIA

Planning criteria primarily identify the legal, regulatory, and policy authorities and requirements that direct or limit BLM's ability to resolve issues. A BLM manager can also identify additional factors to guide decision making, analysis and data collection during planning. Overall, the planning criteria help to:

- Describe the general and resource-specific standards, rules and measures that constrain or shape decisions;
- Ensure an RMP is tailored to the issues; and
- Identify factors to be considered for data gathering, analysis, and making decisions.

Planning criteria serve as a tool to help identify where the different legal, regulatory, and policy requirements will apply relative to specific issues and concerns. To serve this purpose, the BLM is developing general and specific program planning criteria for the LSRD RMPs. The general criteria will be used to guide the preparation of both RMPs and to guide future land use decisions. The specific program planning criteria will apply to individual Resource Management Plan decisions. Both the general and specific criteria identify existing laws, regulations, and BLM policies. A comprehensive list of other Federal, State and local planning documents is being developed and the documents will be used to determine consistency with other plans as required by FLPMA.

Together, these legal, regulatory, and policy requirements create the framework for the RMP process, including public involvement. The way in which these different layers interact with one another, however, is complex. For example, the guidance contained in the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook is subservient to the legal and regulatory mandates contained in NEPA, FLPMA, and 43-CFR 1600. Thus, for the agency, distinguishing between the different requirements and communicating about their affect on decision-making is a significant challenge.

General Guidance

Several of the Federal laws, regulations, and guidance documents that govern the RMP process also define BLM public involvement responsibilities. These requirements exist in the following places.

- ✓ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)
- ✓ National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations.
- ✓ BLM Planning Regulations: 43 CFR1600 (including RMP process 43CFR1610
- ✓ BLM Land Use Manual (1600 planning series)
- ✓ BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (Appendix C includes program-specific and resource-specific decision guidance.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) provides the authority for BLM land use planning. The following summary of FLPMA requirements is addressed in BLM Manual 1601.

Sec. 201 requires the Secretary of the Interior to prepare and maintain an inventory of the public lands and their resources and other values, giving priority to Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Sec. 202(c)(1-9) requires that, in developing land use plans, the BLM shall:

- Use and observe the principles of multiple use and sustained yield;
- Use a systematic interdisciplinary approach;
- Give priority to the designation and protection of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern;
- Rely, to the extent it is available, on the inventory of the public lands;
- Consider present and potential uses of the public lands;
- Consider the relative scarcity of the values involved and the availability of alternative means and sites for realizing those values;
- Provide for compliance with applicable pollution control laws, including State and Federal air, water, noise, or other pollution standards or implementation plans;
- Consider the policies of approved Native American Indian Tribes and Federal, State and local plans to the maximum extent possible consistent with Federal law and the purposes of this Act; and
- Assure public involvement and develop procedures, including public hearings where appropriate, to give Federal, State, and local governments and the public adequate notice and opportunity to comment on and participate in the formulation of plans.

Sec. 202(d) provides that all public lands, regardless of classification, are subject to inclusion in land use plans, and that the Secretary may modify or terminate classifications consistent with land use plans.

Sec. 202(f) and Sec. 309(e) provide that Federal, State, and local governments and the public be given adequate notice and an opportunity to comment on the formulation of standards and criteria for, and to participate in, the preparation and execution of plans and programs for the management of public lands.

Sec 302(a) requires the Secretary to manage BLM lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, in accordance with available land use plans developed under Sec. 202 of FLPMA.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), requires the consideration of public availability of information regarding the environmental impacts of major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of human environment. This includes the consideration of alternatives and mitigation of impacts.

BLM Planning Handbook H-1601-1, states that BLM will rely on available inventories (with updates) of the public lands, their resources, and other values to reach sound management decisions.

The Clean Air Act of 1990 requires Federal agencies to comply with all Federal, State and local requirements regarding the control and abatement of air pollution. This includes abiding by the requirements of State Implementation Plans.

The Clean Water Act of 1987 establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's water.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, requires Federal land managers to comply with all Federal, State and local requirements, administrative authorities, process, and sanctions regarding the control and abatement of water pollution in the same manner and to the same extent as any non-governmental entity.

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, requires:

Sec. 1531(b), provides a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend may be conserved and provides a program for the conservation of such endangered and threatened species.

Sec. 1531(c)(1), requires all Federal agencies to seek and conserve endangered and threatened species and utilize applicable authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the Endangered Species Act.

Sec. 1536(1), requires all Federal agencies to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of any species that is listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered or destroying or adversely modifying its designated or proposed critical habitat.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, requires Federal land management agencies to identify potential river systems and then study them for potential designation as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers.

The Wilderness Act, authorizes the President to make recommendations to the Congress for Federal lands to be set aside for preservation as wilderness.

The Antiquities Act of 1906, protects cultural resources on Federal lands.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended through 1992, expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State, or local significance and directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, establishes a national policy to protect and preserve the right of American Indians to exercise traditional Indian religious beliefs and practices.

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to regulate occupancy and use; provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of public rangelands; and stabilize the livestock industry dependent on the public lands.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, provides that the public rangelands be managed so that they become as productive as feasible in accordance with management objectives and the land use planning process.

Executive Orders 11644 and 11989, establish policies and procedures to ensure that off-road vehicle use is controlled in a manner that protects public lands.

Executive Order 13007, requires Federal agencies, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions to:

- Accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners;
- Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.

Executive Order 13112, provides that no Federal agency shall authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has prescribed, the agency has determined and made public its determi-

nation that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk or harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.

BLM Manual 8160, states that BLM is responsible for identifying Native American concerns and issues for all potentially affected lands, through consultation. The BLM should implement its programs, as they relate to Native American concerns, as consistently as practical with State and local laws and ordinances. However, where Federal lands are concerned, Federal law has precedence over State and local law.

Public Law 103-64 (The Act) established the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA). The Act provides that the NCA will be managed under the principles of dominant use for the purpose of conserving, protecting, and enhancing raptor populations and habitats. The law specifically withdrew the Federal lands within the NCA from all forms of entry, appropriation, application, selection and disposal except for voluntary land exchanges to resolve ownership related land use conflicts. The Act allows existing uses to continue to the extent they are compatible with the purposes for which the NCA was established. Compatibility determinations will be made through the RMP process.

BLM Information Memo No. 2001-030 Change 1 dated January 23, 2002 states: BLM will allow the Federal military, including reserves, to use lands authorized for State National Guard use, when the authorization is by permit, lease, right-of-way or cooperative agreement if:

- Federal military use is the same or of less impact on the natural and cultural resources as the National Guard use, and
- Total impact of the Federal military use is only a small percentage (less than 10% of the cumulative natural and cultural resource impacts of all military training on the lands authorized for use. The planning analysis will only evaluate proposed military activities within the National Guard's Orchard Training Area. This guidance limits the range of possible military activities that will be considered in the RMP.

Specific Guidance

In addition to the general criteria listed above, the following program-specific criteria will apply to individual program decisions. Most of the program specific guidance comes from BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1).

Air Quality: Under the Clean Air Act, BLM lands were given a Class II air quality classification. This classification allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well controlled industrial and population growth. All lands will be managed under Class II unless they are reclassified by the State as provided for in the Clean Air Act.

Water Quality: BLM will incorporate applicable best management practices, as identified in Idaho Water Quality Standards 16.01.02 subpart 350 rules governing nonpoint source activities, or other conservation measures into the RMP for specific programs and activities. Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards.

Vegetation Management:

- Identify the desired future conditions for vegetative resources, including the desired mix of vegetative types, structural stages, and landscape and riparian functions. Provide for native plant, fish,

and wildlife habitats. Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health establish the minimum standards that will be applied to the development of the desired future conditions. All resource uses must support those standards.

- Designate priority plant species and habitats, including BLM listed special status species and populations of plant species as significant for at least one factor such as density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character or age.
- Identify the general actions needed to achieve desired vegetative conditions.
- Consider the guidance provided in the document "Management Considerations for Sagebrush (*Artemisia*) in the Western United States: a Selective Summary of Current Information about the Ecology and Biology of Woody North American Sagebrush Taxa."

Noxious Weed Control: Noxious weed control will be conducted in accordance with the integrated weed management guidelines and design features identified in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS of 1985, as well as the Vegetative Treatment on Public Land ROD, dated 1991 or the most current agency guidance.

Cultural Resources: Identify area-wide criteria and use restrictions that apply to special cultural resource issues that may affect the location, timing, or method of development or use of other resources. Every new, revised, and amended RMP will incorporate: (1) sufficient information to identify the nature and importance of all cultural resources known or expected to be present in the RMP area, (2) goals for their management, (3) land use allocation decisions in support of the goals, and (4) management actions and prescriptions that will contribute to achieving the decisions.

Visual Resources: Designate Visual Resource Management Classes.

Special Status Species: BLM sensitive species will be managed such that BLM actions do not contribute to the need to list any species as threatened or endangered. Populations of Federally listed or proposed species will be conserved and will not be jeopardized. The ecosystems on which they depend will also be conserved. Apply the guidance contained in "A Framework to Assist in Making Sensitive Species Habitat Assessment for BLM Administered Public Lands in Idaho." In developing conservation programs for special status species, the BLM will apply criteria provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for evaluating conservation efforts.

Fish and Wildlife: Work with State wildlife agencies to describe existing and desired population and habitat conditions for major habitat types that support a wide variety of game and non-game species. Identify actions and opportunities needed to achieve desired populations and habitat conditions while maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationships.

Fire Management: Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated on a landscape scale through the planning process. The response to wildland fire will be based on ecological, social, and legal consequences of fire. The RMP will set the objectives for the use of fire and the desired future conditions of the public lands. The following categories will be identified to achieve the desired future conditions.

A. Areas where wildland fire is not desired at all. In these areas, emphasis should be placed on prevention, detection, rapid response, and non-fire fuels treatments. Fire suppression may be required to prevent unacceptable resource damage or to prevent loss of life and property.
B. Areas where unplanned fire is likely to cause negative effects, but these effects can be mitigated or avoided through fuels management, prevention of human-caused fire, or other strategies.

C. Areas where fire is desired to manage ecosystems but where there are constraints because of the existing vegetation conditions due to fire exclusion (more substantial non-fire fuels treatments may be necessary prior to the use of prescribed fire).
D. Areas where fire is desired, and where there are no constraints associated with resource conditions, or social, economic, or political considerations.
E. Broad treatment levels in areas B through D above.

Livestock Grazing: Identify lands available or not available for livestock grazing considering the following factors: other uses for the land; terrain characteristics; soil, vegetation, and watershed characteristics; the presence of undesirable vegetation, including significant invasive weed infestations; the presence of other resources that may require special management or protection, such as special status species, or ACECs. Information related to these factors is obtained through the resource assessment process. For lands available, decisions on forage allocations, grazing systems, and rangeland developments for administering livestock grazing will be made in subsequent implementation-level plans, in accordance with BLM's national policies for conducting allotment assessments and issuing and renewing grazing permits. The plan will identify priorities for completing assessments based on specific natural resource objectives and conditions. For lands available for livestock grazing identify on an area wide basis both the existing permitted use and the anticipated future permitted use with full implementation of the RMP while maintaining a thriving ecological balance and multiple-use relationship. In addition, identify guidelines and criteria for future allotment-specific adjustments in permitted use, season of use, and grazing management practices.

Recreation:

- The public lands will be managed to enhance recreational opportunities and protect visual resources. Identify allowable kinds and levels of recreation to sustain the goals, standards and objectives that balance the public's recreation demands with the natural resource capabilities.
- Identify the general management strategies, including major actions and limitations required to maintain recreation values. Identify Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA). Anything not designated as SRMA will, by default, become an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) for those areas open to recreation.
- All lands will be designated as open, limited, or closed to Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use. Specific route designations will be established in subsequent implementation-level travel management plans. The RMP will prepare a base map of existing routes and establish priorities and a schedule for developing travel management plans.

Special Designations: Recommend areas for congressional designation such as National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Historic or Scenic Trails. Make the following determinations:

- Consistent with Sec. 202 of FLPMA analyze nominations from the public for special designations, in particular WSAs to be managed under the interim management policy and incorporate appropriate special designations in the RMP. Identify management direction for the WSAs, both identified under Sec. 603 of FLPMA and in the subsequent Land Use planning process, should they be released from wilderness consideration by Congress.
- Determine which eligible river segments are suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. The evaluation will be done in accordance with the guidelines published by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture on September 7, 1983 and other current applicable guidance.
- Designate ACECs and identify goals, standards, and objectives for each, as well as general management practices and uses, including constraints and mitigation measures. ACECs must meet the

relevance and importance criteria in 43 CFR 1610.7-2(b) and must require special management to protect the area and prevent irreparable damage to resources or natural systems.

- Designate Back-County Byways, Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites or other BLM administrative designations.

Riparian Areas, Flood-Plains and Wetlands: Generally riparian areas, flood-plains and wetlands will be managed to protect, improve and restore their natural functions to benefit water storage, ground-water recharge, water quality, and fish and wildlife values. The Clean Water Act and the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management will be used to guide management actions.

Energy and Minerals: The NCA enabling legislation specifically withdrew the affected public lands from the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws, except that salable minerals could continue to be made from existing mineral material sites.

Lands and Realty: Identify lands available for disposal by land exchange; criteria under which proposed Section 205 acquisitions or interest in lands would occur; proposed withdrawal areas; where and under what circumstances land use authorizations such as major leases and land use permits may be granted; potential right-of-way corridors, avoidance areas, and exclusion areas. All public lands will be retained in Federal ownership unless it is determined that disposal will serve the public interest, as well as the purposes for which the NCA was established. Criteria developed to identify lands for acquisition will be based on public benefits, management considerations, and public access needs. Specific actions to implement the land tenure decisions will include full public participation. Public lands will generally be available for consideration as transportation and utility rights-of-way except where specifically prohibited by law or regulation (such as WSAs), or in areas specifically identified for avoidance or exclusion to protect resource values.

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APPENDIX 3. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES ANIMALS

Endangered

- Idaho springsnail

Threatened Species

- Bald eagle

Candidate Species

- Yellow-billed cuckoo

Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species

- Pygmy rabbit
- American white pelican

Regional/State Imperiled Species

- Spotted bat
- Piute ground squirrel
- Trumpeter swan
- Peregrine falcon
- Prairie falcon
- Northern goshawk
- Ferruginous hawk
- Black tern
- Calliope hummingbird
- Lewis' woodpecker
- Willow flycatcher
- Olive-sided flycatcher
- Loggerhead shrike
- Brewer's sparrow
- Sage sparrow
- Mojave black-collard lizard
- Longnose snake
- Ground snake
- Common garter snake
- Western toad
- Woodhouse's toad

Idaho Watch List

- Yuma myotis
- Western small-footed myotis
- Western pipistrelle
- Barrows goldeneye
- Swainson's hawk
- Long-billed curlew
- Wilson's phalarope
- Short-eared owl
- Western burrowing owl
- Red-napped sapsucker
- Green-tailed towhee
- Cordilleran flycatcher
- Sage thrasher
- Grasshopper sparrow
- Brewer's blackbird
- Cassin's finch
- Night snake

Note: Scientific names can be found in Appendix 5.

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APPENDIX 4. FISH AND WILDLIFE IN THE NCA

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Mammals					
Moose (*Alces alces*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Elk (*Cervus elaphus*)	N/A	W/R	X		X
Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Coyote (*Canis latrans*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Mountain lion (*Felix concolor*)	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Bobcat (*Felix rufus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
River otter (*Lutra canandensis*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Western spotted skunk *(Spilogale gracilis)*	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Mink(*Mustela vison*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Long-tailed weasel *(Mustela frenata)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Racoon (*Procyon lotor*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Black-tailed jackrabbit *(Lepus californicus)*	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Nuttall's cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Pygmy rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)	T2	YR/R	X		
Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*)	N/A	YR/C			X
Townsend's pocket gopher *(Thomomys townsendii)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Northern pocket gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Piute ground squirrel *(Spermophilus mollis)*	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Belding's ground squirrel *(Spermophilus beldingi)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Bushy-tailed woodrat *(Neotoma cinerea)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Desert Woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Eastern fox squirrel *(Sciurus niger)*	N/A	YR/C			
White-tailed antelope squirrel *(Ammonospermophilus leucurus)*	N/A	YR/C	X		
Least chipmunk (*Tamias minimus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Great Basin pocket mouse *(Perognathus parvus)*	N/A	YR/C			
Ord's kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys ordii)*	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Chisel-toothed kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys microps)*	N/A	YR/C	X		
Western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Canyon mouse (*Peromyscus crinitus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		
Northern grasshopper mouse *(Onochomys leucogaster)*	N/A	YR/R	X		X
House mouse (*Mus musculus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Montane vole (*Microtus montanus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	X
Meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Sagebrush vole (*Lemmiscus curtatus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Vagrant shrew (*Sorex vagrans*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Western pipistrelle (*Pippistrellus hesperus*)	T5	YR/R		X	
Little brown myotis *(Myotis lucifugus)*	N/A	YR/R		X	
Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)	T3	YR/R		X	X
Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)	T5	W/R	X	X	X
California myotis (*Myotis californicus*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Western small-footed myotis *(Myotis ciliolabrum)*	T5	YR/R		X	X
Long-legged myotis *(Myotis volans)*	T5	Sp,W/R		X	
Big brown bat (*Eptisicus fuscus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X		X
Birds					
Red-throated loon *(Gavia stellata)*	N/A	W/R		X	
Pacific loon (*Gavia pacifica*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Common loon (*Gavia immer*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Horned grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Eared grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*)	N/A	Su,F/R		X	
Western grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Clark's grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)	T2	YR/R-C		X	
Double-crested cormorant *(Palacrocorax auritus)*	N/A	YR/C		X	
American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	X
Snowy egret (*Egretta thula*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Great egret (*Ardea albus*)	N/A	Su,F/R		X	
Green heron (*Butorides virescens*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)	T4	Sp,Su/R		X	
Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)	T3	Sp,W/R		X	
Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	X
Greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Snow goose (*Chen caerulescens*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Ross' goose (*Chen rossii*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Wood duck (*Aix sponsa*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Northern pintail *(Anas acuta)*	N/A	YR/R		X	
Blue-winged teal *(Anas discors)*	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Cinnamon teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Green-winged teal *(Anas crecca)*	N/A	YR/C		X	
Northern shoveler *(Anas clypeata)*	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Garganey (*Anas querquedula*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
American wigeon (*Anas Americana*)	N/A	YR/C		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
European wigeon (*Anas penelope*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Redhead (*Aythya americana*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Lesser scaup (*Aythya affinis*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
White-winged scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Surf scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*)	N/A	F/R		X	
Common goldeneye (*Bucephala changula*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Barrow's goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)	T5	Sp,W/R-C		X	
Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)	N/A	W/C		X	
Hooded merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Common merganser (*Mergus merganser*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Red-breasted merganser *(Mergus serrator)*	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	X
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)	T1/T	W/C	X	X	
Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)	N/A	YR/R-C	X	X	
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)	N/A	YR/R-C	X	X	
Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*)	T3	YR/R		X	
Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)	N/A	Su,F/R	X	X	
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	T5	Sp,Su,F/R-C	X	X	X
Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)	T3	YR/R-C	X	X	X
Rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopusI*	N/A	Sp,F,W/C	X	X	X
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Merlin (*Falco coumbarius*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)	T3	YR/C	X		X
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	T3	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*)	N/A	W/R	X		X
Greater sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*)	T2	YR/R	X		
Gray partridge (*Perdix perdix*)	N/A	YR/R	X		X
Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*)	N/A	YR/R	X		X
Ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
California quail (*Callipepla californica*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Virginia rail (*Rallus limicola*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Sora (*Porzana carolina*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
American coot (*Fulica americana*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semiplamatus*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*)	N/A	YR/C		X	X
Black-necked stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Greater yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Lesser yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Willet (*Catoptrophorus semiplamatus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis mancularia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*)	T5	Sp,Su/C		X	X
Marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Semipalmated sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Least sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Baird's sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Long-billed dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Short-billed dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Wilson's phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)	T5	Sp,Su/R		X	
Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Franklin's gull (*Larus pipixcan*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Bonaparte's gull (*Larus philadelphia*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Ring-billed gull (*Larus delewarensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
California gull (*Larus californicus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Glaucous-winged gull (*Larus glaucescens*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Sabine's gull (*Xema sabini*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Caspian tern (*Sterna caspia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Forester's tern (*Sterna forsteri*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Black tern (*Chlidonias niger*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	
Rock dove (feral pigeon) (*Columba livia*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)	T1/C	Sp,Su/R		X	
Barn owl (*Tyto alba*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Western screech-owl (*Megascops kennicottii*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*)	N/A	W/R	X		X
Burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*)	T5	Sp,Su,F/C	X		X
Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*)	T5	YR/R-C	X	X	X
Northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Barred owl (*Strix varia*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*)	T5	W/R		X	
Common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C	X	X	X
Common poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X		X
Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)	T5	Sp/R		X	
White-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Black-chinned hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Calliope hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Broad-tailed hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	
Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*)	N/A	YR/R-C		X	
Lewis' woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)	T3	Sp/R		X	
Red-napped sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*)	T5	Sp/R		X	
Downey woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Hairy woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)	T3	Sp/R		X	
Western wood-pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)	T3	Sp,Su/R		X	
Cordilleran flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*)	T5	Sp/R		X	
Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C	X	X	
Eastern kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Purple martin (*Progne subis*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C	X	X	
Northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C		X	
Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C	X	X	
Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonata*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C	X	X	
Barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C	X	X	
Blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Pinyon jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Black-billed magpie (*Pica hudsonia*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Black-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapilla*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*)	N/A	Sp,W/R	X	X	
Bushtit (*Phaltriparus minimus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta Canadensis*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
White-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Brown creeper (*Certhia americana*)	N/A	Su,F,W/R		X	
Rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
House wren (*Toglodytes aedon*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
Winter wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/R		X	
Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Marsh wren (*Cistothrus palustris*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)	N/A	Su,F,W/R		X	
Ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)	N/A	Su,F,W/C		X	
Mountain bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R	X		
Townsend's solitaire (*Myadestes townsendii*)	N/A	Su,F,W/R		X	
Hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
American robin (*Turdus migratorius*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Sage thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)	T5	YR/R	X	X	
American pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/R	X	X	X
Bohemian waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulous*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Cedar waxing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Northern shrike (*Lanius excubitor*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/R	X	X	
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Warbling vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)	N/A	Sp,F/R		X	
Cassin's vireo (*Vireo cassinii*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Orange-crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Nashville warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/C	X	X	
Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
American restart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)	N/A	Sp/R	X	X	
MacGillivray's warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Wilson's warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R		X	
Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	
Western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/R	X	X	
Black-headed grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R		X	
Lazuli bunting (*Passerina ameona*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Indigo bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X	X	
Green-tailed towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*)	T5	Sp/R	X	X	
Spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*)	N/A	YR/R	X	X	
Cassin's sparrow (*Aimophila cassinii*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X		
Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)	T5	Sp,Su/C			X
American tree sparrow (*Spizella arborea*)	N/A	W/R		X	
Chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)	N/A	S,Su/R	X		
Brewer's sparrow (*Spizella beweri*)	T3	Sp,Su,F/C	X		
Lark bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X		
Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/C	X	X	
Black-throated sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*)	T4	Sp,Su/R	X		
Sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*)	T3	YR/C	X	X	
Vesper's sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)	N/A	Sp,Su/R	X		
Savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)	N/A	Sp,Su/C		X	X
Harris sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*)	N/A	Sp,W/R		X	
Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Lincoln's sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
White-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)	N/A	Sp/R		X	
Swamp sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)	N/A	F,W/R		X	
Dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*)	N/A	Sp,F,W/C	X	X	X
Lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*)	N/A	W/R			X

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)	N/A	F,W/R	X		X
Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)	N/A	Su/R		X	
Red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)	N/A	YR/C	X		X
Yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)	T5	YR/C	X	X	
Common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)	N/A	F/R	X	X	
Great-tailed grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*)	N/A	Sp/R	X	X	X
Brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)	N/A	Sp,Su,F/C		X	
Gray-crowned rosy finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*)	N/A	Sp,W/R	X		
Black rosy finch (*Leucosticte atrata*)	N/A	Sp,W/R	X		
Cassin's finch (*Carpodacus cassinii*)	T5	Sp,W/R	X	X	
House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*)	N/A	Sp,F/R	X	X	
Pine siskin (*Carduelis pinus*)	N/A	F,W/R	X	X	
American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Evening grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*)	N/A	Sp,Su,W/R		X	
House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Reptiles					
Western rattlesnake *(Crotalus viridis)*	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Gopher snake (*Pituophis melanole*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Striped whipsnake (*Masticophis taeniatus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Racer (*Coluber constrictor*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Rubber boa (*Charina bottae*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Longnose snake (*Rhinocheilus lecontei*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Night snake (*Hypsiglena torquata*)	T5	YR/R	X		
Western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)	T3	YR/R		X	
Ground snake (*Sonora semiannulata*)	T3	YR/R	X		
Mojave black-collard lizard (*Crotaphytus bicinctores*)	T3	YR/C	X		
Longnose leopard lizard (*Gambelia wislizenii*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*)	N/A	YR/C	X		
Desert horned lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*)	N/A	YR/C	X		
Short-horned lizard (*Phrynosoma douglassii*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*)	N/A	YR/R	X		
Side-botched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	X
Amphibians					
Great Basin spadefoot (*Scaphiopus intermontanus*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Woodhouse's toad (*Bufo woodhousii*)	T3	YR/R	X	X	
Western chorus frog (*Pseudacris triseriata*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*)	N/A	YR/C	X	X	
Northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*)	T2	YR/R		X	
Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)	N/A	YR/C		X	

Common/Scientific Name	Type/ Status[1]	Season[2]/ Abundance[3]	Habitat		
			Shrub	Riparian/ Aquatic	Grass
Fish					
Redband Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri*)	T2	YR/R		X	
Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Chiselmouth (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Peamouth (*Mylocheilus caurinus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Northern pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractea*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Bridgelip sucker (*Catostomus columbianus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Flathead catfish (*Pylodictus olivaris*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Warmouth (*Lepomis gulosus*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieui*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)	N/A	YR/C		X	
Mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdi*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Piute sculpin (*Cottus beldingi*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Shorthead sculpin (*Cottus confuses*)	T5	YR/R		X	
Yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*)	N/A	YR/R		X	
Invertebrates					
Idaho springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis idahoensis*)	T1/E	YR/R		X	

[1] Type/Status –
Type 1 – Federally Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Proposed (P) and Candidate (C) species, Idaho Sensitive Species
Type 2 – Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species
Type 3 – Regional/State Imperiled Species
Type 4 – Peripheral Species
Type 5 – Watch Species (not considered as sensitive species)
N/A – Not applicable, no special status

[2] Season – YR = Year Round; Sp = Spring; Su = Summer; F = Fall; W = Winter

[3] Abundance – C = Common; R = Rare

APPENDIX 5. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RAPTORS IN THE NCA

Species	Season of Use	Abundance [b]	Principal Prey [c]	Foraging Habitats [1]
Golden eagle	Year-round	Common	Black-tailed jackrabbit, Nuttall's cottontail, pheasant [c]	Shrubland, cliffs, talus [m, n]
Prairie falcon [a]	Year-round	Common	Paiute ground squirrel, black-tailed jackrabbit, Nuttall's cottontail [c]	Shrubland, grassland, farmland edge [m]
Red-tailed hawk	Year-round	Common	Paiute ground squirrel, black-tailed jackrabbit, Nottall's cottontail, snakes [c]	Shrubland, farmland [m, n] Cliffs, calus, grassland
Ferruginous hawk [a]	Breeding	Common	Paiute ground squirrel, Townsend's pocket gopher [d]	Shrubland, grassland [m]
Swainson's hawk	Breeding	Uncommon	Small mammals, insects	Shrubland, farmland [m]
Northern harrier [a]	Year-round	Common	Black-tailed jackrabbit, Nuttall's cottontail, montane vole [e]	Shrubland, riparian, farmland [m,o]
American kestrel	Year-round	Common	Grasshoppers, beetles, montane vole [f]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Great horned owl	Year-round	Common	Rabbits, Townsend's pocket gopher, Kangaroo rat [g]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Barn owl	Year-round	Common	Montane vole, pocket gopher, kangaroo rat [h]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Western screech-owl	Year-round	Uncommon	Montane vole, pocket mouse, earwigs [i]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Northern saw-whet owl	Breeding	Rare	Montane vole, house mouse, harvest mouse [j]	Riparian [j]
Long-eared owl	Year-round	Common	Kangaroo rat, montane vole, deer mouse [h]	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Short-eared owl	Year-round	Uncommon to Common	Small mammals	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Burrowing owl	Breeding	Common	Deer mouse, kangaroo rat, pocket mouse [f]	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Turkey vulture	Breeding	Rare	Carrion	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Bald eagle	Migration and Winter	Common	Fish, small mammals, carrion, waterfowl	River, riparian, shrubland
Osprey	Breeding and Migra-tion	Uncommon	Fish	River
Peregrine falcon	Migration	Rare	Birds	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Merlin	Migration	Rare	Birds	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Northern goshawk	Migration and Winter	Rare	Mammals, birds	Riparian

Species	Season of Use	Abundance [b]	Principal Prey [c]	Foraging Habitats [1]
Cooper's hawk	Migration and Winter	Uncommon	Birds	Shrubland, grassland, riparian, farmland
Sharp-shinned hawk	Migration and Winter	Uncommon	Birds	Riparian, farmland
Rough-legged hawk	Winter	Common	Small mammals	Shrubland, grassland, riparian
Gyrfalcon	Winter	Rare	Birds, mammals	Shrubland, grassland, farmland
Snowy owl	Winter	Rare	Small mammals	Grassland, riparian, farmland

[a] Subjective classification based on the season species is most abundant.
[b] Data from USDI (1979) unless footnoted, in which case the top three prey items are ordered by % biomass or # of individuals
[c] Steenhof and Kochert (1988, p.41)
[d] Steenhof and Kochert (1985 pp. 14-15)
[e] Powers *et al.* (1981) and USDI unpubl. data
[f] Marti *et al.* (1993 pp. 8-9)
[g] Marti and Kochert (1996 pp. 502-503)
[h] Marti (1988, p.1805)
[I] Doremus and Marks (1982, p.53)
[j] Marks and Doremus (1988, p.691)
[k] Marks (1984 pp. 1-6)
[l] Data from Kochert (1986) unless footnoted
[m] Marzluff *et al.* (1997a pp. 567-584 & 684)
[n] Dunstan *et al.* (1978)
[o] Martin (1987 pp. 62-63)

APPENDIX 6. NESTING CHARACTERISTICS OF RAPTORS IN THE NCA – 1970-94.

Species	Nest Location	Nesting Substrate	Earliest egg laying	Mean hatch date	Latest fledging [a]
Golden eagle	Canyon, few bench	Cliff, utility tower	31 Jan	10 Apr	21 July
Prairie falcon	Canyon, few bench	Cliff	5 Mar	4 May	8 Aug
Red-tailed hawk	Canyon, few bench	Cliff, tree, utility tower/pole, artificial platform	27 Feb	2 May	10 July
Ferruginous hawk	Canyon, bench	Cliff, utility tower/pole, artificial platform, ground, rock outcrop	6 Mar	12 May	17 July
Swainson's hawk	Bench	Tree	26 Apr	10 June	31 July
Northern harrier	Canyon, riparian, bench	Ground	23 Mar	23 May	26 July
American kestrel	Canyon, bench	Cliff, tree, nest box	15 Mar	23 May	11 Aug
Great horned owl	Canyon	Cliff, tree, utility tower	9 Feb	8 Apr	26 June
Barn owl	Canyon	Cliff	21 Feb	27 Apr	18 June
Western screech-owl	Canyon, riparian	Nest box, tree	28 Feb	21 Apr	20 July
Northern saw-whet owl	Canyon	Nest box	19 Feb	6 Apr	20 May
Long-eared owl	Canyon, riparian, few bench	Tree	21 Feb	19 Apr	24 July
Short-eared owl	Bench	Ground	20 Mar	9 May	11 July
Burrowing owl	Bench, few canyon	Ground	3 Apr	24 May	20 Aug
Turkey vulture	Canyon	Cliff	---	---	---

[a] Latest fledging date.

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APPENDIX 7. NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RAPTOR NESTING TERRITORIES IN THE NCA – 1970-2004.

Species	Number/Range of Nesting Territories	Year(s) of Maximum Count	Year(s) of Minimum Count [a]
Golden eagle	29-35 [b]	See Fig. 4	See Fig. 4
Prairie falcon	159-217 [b]	2002	1994
Red-tailed hawk	59-87 [b]	1991	1976, 1978
Ferruginous hawk	24-33 [b]	1992	1990
Swainsons' hawk	10 [c]	2000	
Northern harrier	85-168d	1987	1981
American kestrel	43 [c]	1977, 1978, 1992	
Great horned owl	44 [c]	1981	
Barn owl	66 [c]	1978	
Long-eared owl	67 [c]	1980	
Short-eared owl	35 [c]	1994	
Burrowing owl	96 [c]	1994	
Western screech-owl	19 [c]	1981	
Northern saw-whet owl	7 [c]	1991	
Turkey vulture	2 [c]	1978	
Total	**746-929**		

[a] No minimum counts given for years without full surveys.
[b] Surveys were complete for the canyon. Surveys were also conducted on the benchlands for ferruginous hawks in 1992-1994.
[c] Surveys incomplete—value given is the maximum observed.
[d] Complete survey of riparian area in 1981 and 1987.

Prairie falcon pairs are not evenly distributed throughout the NCA. Mean number of falcon pairs in each six-mile stretch of the NCA has ranged from 2 to 41 (Fig. 2). The west end of the NCA (near Halverson Lake and Swan Falls Dam) has the highest density, with six-mile units no. 5 and 6 containing the most pairs. These two stretches have the highest cliffs, provide optimal habitat, and are almost fully saturated in all years. Number of pairs in stretches with intermediate densities in the central portion of the NCA (units 7 to 12; Fig 2) varied considerably; these stretches empty and fill as the overall prairie falcon population decreases and increases (Kochert and Steenhof 2004a,).

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APPENDIX 8. BLM SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES (SENSITIVE & WATCH) KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE NCA.

Soil type and habitat descriptions are for each species across their range. Location and threats are for those known to occur in the NCA.

Plant	Type[1]	Soil Type and Habitat	Location	Threats[2]
Mulford's milkvetch *(Astragalus mulfordiae)*	2	Sandy slopes in alluvial deposits	Con Shea Basin/ Halverson Lakes, to Grandview.	A, B, C, D
Snake River milkvetch (*Astragalus purshii var. ophiogenes*)	5	Fine alluvial sand in big sagebrush-grass-four-wing saltbush zone	Halverson Lakes/Con Shea Basin to Wilkins Gulch/Eagle Cove West.	None
Desert pincushion (*Chaenactis stevioides*)	4	Coarse sand in salt desert shrub-Wyoming big sagebrush habitat	Dorsey Butte/Chattin Hill to West Rabbit Creek.	A, B, C
Greeley's parsley (*Cymopterus acaulis var. greeleyorum*)	3	Heavy clay soils	Near Bruneau Dunes State Park to west of Chalk Gulch.	C
Shining flat sedge (*Cyperus rivularis*)	5	Streambanks or other wet places in the valleys and lowlands, tolerant of alkali	Occurs along the Snake River	B, C, D
White eatonella (*Eatonella nivea*)	4	Dry sandy or volcanic soil	Near the mouth of Sinker Creek, Fossil Butte, Waterhouse Gulch, Lower Squaw Creek, and East of Wildhorse Butte	B, C
Matted cowpie buckwheat (*Eriogonum shockleyi var. shockleyi*)	3	Gravel benches in lakebed sediments in Wyoming big sagebrush-rabbitbrush-Indian ricegrass habitat, desert pavement	Halverson Lakes to Bruneau Dunes	A, C
Packard's cowpie buckwheat (*Eriogonum shockleyi var. packardae*)	2	Gravel benches in lakebed sediments in Wyoming big sagebrush-rabbitbrush-Indian ricegrass habitat, desert pavement	Halverson Lake to Swan Falls and the Bruneau Valley rim	A, C
White-margined wax plant (*Glyptopleura marginata*)	4	Sandy soils, loose ash, and cinders	Guffey Butte to Castle Butte	A, C
Spreading ipomopsis (*Ipomopsis polycladon*)	3	Loamy, sandy, or chalky soils of lakebed origin	Castle Butte/Big Foot Bar to Wilkins Gulch SE	C

Plant	Type[1]	Soil Type and Habitat	Location	Threats[2]
Davis peppergrass (*Lepidium davisii*)	3	Hard bottomed playas in Wyoming and mountain big sagebrush, salt desert shrub habitats	North of the Snake River Swan Falls to Mountain Home	A, B, C, D
Slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum*)	2	Bare, open nitric (slickspot) sites in Wyoming big sagebrush habitat	Kuna to Hammett	A, B, D
Rigid threadbush (*Nemacladus rigidus*)	4	Sandy, cindery, or ashy soils	Near Wildhorse Butte to Castle Butte	B, C
Janish's penstemon (*Penstemon janishiae*)	3	Clay soils derived from volcanic ash or lake bed sediment in sagebrush communities	Chalk Hills, Historic populations only known from the NCA	A, B, C, D
Annual or Turtleback brittlebrush (*Psathyrotes annua*)	3	Gravely or cindery soils in Wyoming big sage-brush-salt desert shrub-habitat	Sinker Creek to Wildhorse Butte	C
Malheur prince's plume (*Stanleya confertiflora*)	2	Clay soils usually facing north	Near the Rye Patch Ranch	C, D
American wood sage (*Teucrium canadense var. occidentale*)	3	Along streams, river-banks, and in moist bottomlands	Guffey Butte and Halverson Lake up-stream to Big Foot Bar	D
Woven-spore lichen (*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*)	2	Loamy soils in Wyo-ming big sagebrush-green rabbitbrush-Sandberg bluegrass habitat	Northern Ada County to Cinder Cone Butte, Orchard Southwest,	A, C, D

[1] Type 2-4 are BLM Sensitive; Type 5 is watch, not BLM Sensitive; Type 1 species are not known to occur in the NCA.

[2] A = fire related factors including loss of habitat, post-fire rehabilitation, fire breaks, and competition with introduced species;
B = grazing related activities including livestock and/or wildlife herbivory, trampling, rangeland management projects;
C = off road vehicle use including recreational use and military training activities; and
D = competition with invasive species.

APPENDIX 9. GRAZING ALLOTMENTS IN THE NCA.[1]

Allotment Name	Permitted AUMs [2]	Season of Use	Kind of Livestock
Battle Creek [3] * (p)	0	Closed 1999	Cattle
Pole Creek Individual	54	11/01 – 01/31	Cattle
Castle Butte	102	11/01 – 01/31	Cattle
Mountain Home Sub-Unit (p)	3009	04/01 –06/30	Cattle
Chalk Flat* (p)	2,009	10/15 – 03/31 04/01 – 04/30	Cattle
Sunnyside Spring/Fall* (p)	6,256	04/01 – 06/30 10/15 – 12/16	Cattle, Sheep
Sunnyside Winter*	11,280	12/16 – 02/28	Cattle, Sheep
Rattlesnake Seeding*(p)	1,850	11/01 – 06/30	Cattle
Crater Rings* (p)	510	04/01 – 05/31	Cattle
Rattlesnake Creek*	209 128	04/01 – 06/15 10/01 – 11/16	Cattle
Rabbit Springs*	42 42	04/01 – 04/29 08/15 – 08/29	Cattle
Melba Seeding*	217 117	04/01 – 06/30 11/01 – 12/15	Cattle
Chattin Hill*	842	12/16 – 02/28	Cattle
Hammett No. 3* (p)	104 85	04/01 – 04/31 08/01 – 11/30	Horses
Rabbit Creek/Peters Gulch (p)	708	11/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Fossil Butte	1624	10/01 – 02/28	Cattle, Horses
Con Shea (p)	731	10/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Sinker Butte	703	10/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Montini FFR[4] (4)	140	03/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Joyce FFR (p)	41	03/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Reverse* (p)	869 1048	03/01 – 05/31 11/10 – 02/28	Cattle
Squaw Creek * (p)	1,440 324	04/01 – 06/30 11/01 – 01/05	Cattle
Simco* (p)	175	04/30 – 06/30	Cattle
Clover Hollow* (p)	30 20	04/01 – 06/30 10/16 – 12/15	Cattle
Medbury Hill*	201 95	04/01 – 05/31 11/16 – 12/14	Cattle
Airbase*	3,352	11/05 – 02/28	Cattle
Bruneau Arm (p)	358	03/01 – 04/15 11/01 – 02/28	Cattle
Browns Gulch	1,056	03/31 – 02/28	Cattle
Flat Iron	259	04/16 – 10/15	Cattle
White Butte FFR*	44	03/01 – 04/15 11/15 – 02/28	Cattle

[1] Allotments that have less than 2% of their acreage in the NCA are not included.
[2] Animal Unit Months (AUMs) were calculated on the % of the allotment located within the NCA.
[3] This portion of the Battle Creek Allotment was closed to grazing in 1999.
[4] FFR – Fenced Federal Range. Small, isolated parcels of Federal land surrounded by and fenced in with larger parcels of private land.
* S&G assessment and determination completed
(p) Denotes allotments only partially located within the NCA.

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APPENDIX 10. MINERAL MATERIAL SITES IN THE NCA.

Location	Name/Operator	Commodity[1]	Acres
Active Mineral Sites			
T1S, R2E, S34	Idaho Department of Military	C	5.0
T2S, R4E, S28	Idaho National Guard	C	40.0
T3S, R2W, S26	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	10.0
T3S, R4E, S5	Idaho National Guard	C	87.0
T3S, R1W, S22	Idaho Dept. of Transportation	S&G	5.0
T4S, R2E, S30	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	36.4
T4S, R2E, S34	Grandview Irrigation District	S&G	10.0
T4S, R4E, S31	Chattin Hill Community Pit	Cl	5.0
T4S, R7E, S14, 15	Bennett Road Quarry	B	50.0
T5S, R3E, S12	Elmore Community Pit	S&G	17.5
T5S, R6E, S19	Rattlesnake Community Pit	S&G	120.0
T5S, R6E, S28	Glenns Ferry Highway District	S&G	40.0
T5S, R8E, S23	Idaho Dept. of Transportation	S&G	40.0
T5S, R8E, S33	Hammett Community Pit	S	10.0
T6S, R4E, S11	Little Valley Community Pit	Cl	5.0
T6S, R4E, S11	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	5.0
T6S, R6E, S7	Owyhee County Rd & Bridge	S&G	10.0
Inactive Mineral Sites			
T1N, R2E, S11	Kuna Butte	S&G	10.0
T1N, R2E, S11	Kuna Butte South	S&G	5.0
T1N, R1W, S29	Robinson Road Community Pit	C	5.0
T2S, R2E, S34	Inactive	C	2.0
T2S, R1W, S6	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T3S, R4E, S35	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T3S, R1W, S29	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T3S, R2E, S25	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R1, S21	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R3E, S30	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R4E, S14, 23	Inactive	Cl	20.0
T4S, R4E, S2	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R4E, S28	Inactive	Bldg St	5.0
T4S, R8E, S20	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R4E, S7	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T5S, R6E, S20	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T5S, R6E, S20	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T5S, R6E, S28	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S10	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S13	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S14	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S15	Inactive	S&G	5.0

Location	Name/Operator	Commodity[1]	Acres
T5S, R7E, S24	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T5S, R7E, S27	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T4S, R7E, S14, 15	Inactive	B	20.0
T5S, R8E, S7	Inactive	S&G	5.0
T6S, R6E, S18	Inactive	S&G	10.0
T6S, R7E, S10	Inactive	B	5.0
T6S, R7E, S10	Inactive	B	5.0

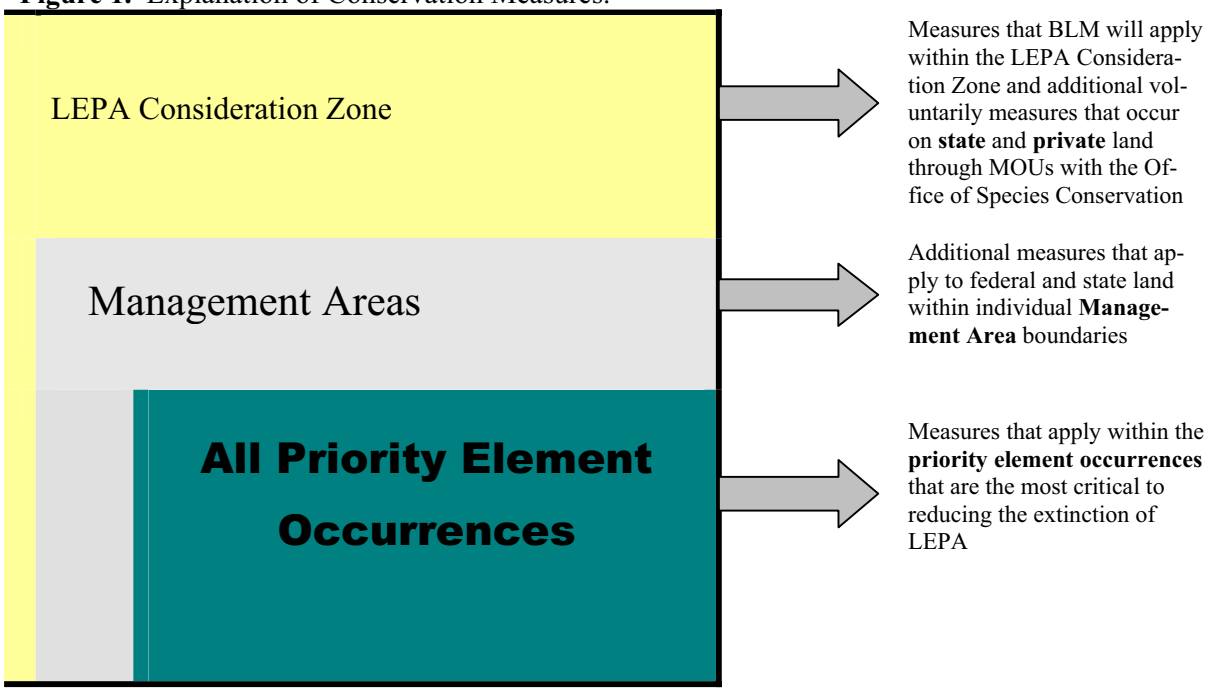
[1] B = Basalt; Bldg St = Building Stone; C = Cinders; Cl = Clay; S&G = Sand & Gravel

APPENDIX 11. SLICKSPOT PEPPERGRASS CONSERVATION MEASURES

Note: The conservation measures contained herein come directly out of the 2003 Slickspot Peppergrass (LEPA) Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA). Only those conservation measures that affect the NCA are included.

With the exception of fire that is universal throughout the area of consideration and varies only in the frequency of starts and reasons for starts, the presence and severity of an activity or threat varies throughout the species' range. Therefore, different approaches are needed to reduce, mitigate, and eliminate the threats. To accomplish this, conservation measures have been developed to address concerns at three interrelated levels: the LEPA Consideration Zone (all areas that may or do contain LEPA); specified LEPA management areas; and specific priority element occurrences.

Figure 1. Explanation of Conservation Measures.



The *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA) as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, provides the authority for the BLM land use planning. The BLM's Planning Regulations (43 CFR 1600) and the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) as well as BLM Manual (1600) and Handbook provide direction. The land use planning process resulting in Resource Management Plans is the key tool used by the BLM, in coordination with interested publics, to protect resources and designate uses on federal lands managed by BLM. The BLM Manual and Handbook provide guidance for plan preparation, revision, amendments and subsequent implementation-level plans. The three Resource Management Plans directing management of the public lands encompassed by this conservation agreement will be amended to incorporate the conservation agreement and direct its implementation.

BLM regulations (CFR Title 43, subpart 4130) provide the authority to issue grazing permits or leases to qualified applicants to authorize use of public lands managed by the BLM that are designated as available for livestock grazing through Resource Management Plans. Permits or leases specify the types and levels of livestock grazing use authorized as well as terms and conditions, which will assist

in achieving management objectives. Grazing permittees are prohibited from violating special terms and conditions incorporated in permits and leases. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the grazing permit can result in the termination of the permit. Grazing permits or leases for allotments encompassed by this conservation agreement will, through the annual grazing authorizations linked to permit/lease terms and conditions, require compliance with the conservation measures identified in this conservation agreement.

BLM regulations also address authorizations for use of public lands. Regulations (CFR Title 43, subpart 2800) address rights-of-way authorizations and temporary use permits that regulate, control and direct the use of rights-of-way on public lands through requirements that are designed, in part, to protect the natural resources associated with public lands. BLM has the discretion to issue special use permits for commercial use, competitive events and organized events (CFR Title 43, subpart 2932) and can include stipulations intended to protect natural resources associated with public lands. BLM may amend, suspend, or cancel these permits, given due process, if permit stipulations are violated or if necessary to protect public safety and health or the environment. BLM rights-of-way authorizations, temporary use permits, and special use permits will comply with the conservation measures identified in this conservation agreement.

LEPA Consideration Zone Conservation Measures

.01 BLM and Fire Cooperators will expand on and continue to provide special status plant and habitat awareness training to fire resource advisors, Incident Commanders, Engine Operators and Fire Operations Supervisors. Training will be formalized through issuance of an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.02 BLM and Fire Cooperators will make protection of known Element Occurrences (EO's) a priority over the surrounding Management Area on wildfires. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004

.03 BLM will refine and formalize Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) that address conservation of LEPA to be incorporated into Fire Management Plans. The Lower Snake District Fire Management Plan will be completed by September 30, 2004. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.04 BLM will evaluate, create and maintain fuel breaks along areas where frequent fires can threaten occupied and suitable habitat (for schedule see **Table 2**).

.05 Aggressive fire suppression tactics will be utilized in management areas when priority EO's are threatened. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.06 BLM will utilize stationary and mobile vehicle wash points for BLM vehicles and equipment to reduce transport of undesirable plant material. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.07 BLM and Fire Cooperators will distribute maps and inform fire crews on locations of Management Areas and element occurrences to maximize fire protection and to avoid or minimize impacts from fire prevention and/or suppression activities. Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004.

.08 BLM will use seeding techniques that minimize soil disturbance such as no-till drills and rangeland drills equipped with depth bands when rehabilitation and restoration projects have the potential to impact occupied and suitable habitat. Rehabilitation and restoration standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.09 BLM will continue to rest rehabilitated areas from land use activities to meet rehabilitation management objectives, defined through the Emergency Stabilization and Restoration plans. "Interagency Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook", Version 2.0 Draft, currently being revised, Department of Interior, Departmental Policy Guidance (manual).

.10 BLM will use native plant materials and seed if available (*see* conservation measure .11) during restoration and rehabilitation activities unless use of non-native, non-invasive species would contribute beneficially to maintenance and protection of occupied and suitable habitat. Fire rehabilitation standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.11 If native plant materials and seed are not available, BLM will avoid use of invasive non-native species for restoration or rehabilitation activities. Restoration and rehabilitation standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.12 BLM will include forbs in seed mixes to increase diversity and pollen sources for insect pollinators. Restoration and rehabilitation standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.13 Private landowners and permit holders will coordinate with BLM to increase participation in fire prevention, suppression, planning and rehabilitation.

.14 BLM will authorize organized recreation activities only in areas free of occupied and suitable habitat. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.15 BLM will educate recreationists on special status species & invasive weeds focusing on occupied and suitable habitat areas (for schedule see **Table 2**).

.16 BLM, in cooperation with Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA) cooperators, will establish voluntary OHV wash points for dispersed recreationists at key locations.

.17 BLM will require the use of equipment wash for organized recreation events where invasive or noxious weed introduction could pose a threat to occupied or suitable habitat. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.18 BLM will require complete botanical survey using USFWS Rare Plant Inventory Guidelines within occupied and suitable habitat prior to actions that entail soil disturbance authorizations. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.19 BLM will require that all authorizations contain weed control measures. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.20 BLM will increase the frequency of compliance inspections associated with land use permits in occupied and suitable habitat areas. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.21 BLM will increase research on elimination and control of invasive species.

.22 BLM will require portable wash racks at agency authorized construction sites. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.23 BLM and CWMA cooperators will train weeds staff on LEPA and occupied and suitable habitat recognition. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.24 BLM will require complete botanical surveys for LEPA and its habitat prior to authorizing herbicide use. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.25 BLM will opportunistically acquire occupied and suitable habitat in land exchanges.

.26 BLM will strive to conserve remaining stands of sagebrush or native vegetation in making land management and project level decisions. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.27 BLM will require that new, renewing or amending right of way holders or other related permit holders to establish 40 – 60% perennial cover depending on the location of the project after all ground disturbing activities. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.28 BLM will incorporate requirements that new, renewing or amending right of way holders contact the Land Management Agency for ground disturbing activities in occupied and suitable habitat, pre and post construction. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.29 BLM and Law Enforcement Cooperators will modify agreements to increase Law Enforcement patrols to improve adherence to access management requirements and to discourage trespass (*see* **Table 2**).

.30 BLM will train permittees on LEPA and occupied and suitable habitat recognition.

.31 The BLM will conduct periodic compliance inspections during soil disturbance projects and increased inspections during use periods to prevent impacts on occupied and suitable habitat. General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in an Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003.

.32 The Slickspot Peppergrass Conservation Team, through the State of Idaho Conservation Data Center (CDC) will conduct annual monitoring within all EO's in all MA's 1-11 to assess the effectiveness of the conservation measures. Protocols that expand the existing Habitat Integrity Index (HII) to encompass the monitoring required by this CCA will be in place by May, 2004.

.33 BLM, FWS, and the state will continue to survey lands within the LEPA Consideration Zone and report survey information to the CDC and incorporate the information into the CCA adaptive management strategy.

.34 BLM in cooperation with the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) will aggressively work to minimize the risk of insect (i.e. Mormon crickets and grasshoppers) herbivory when outbreaks occur that may threaten existing element occurrences.

.35 BLM will provide USDA PPQ with the location of *Lepidium papilliferum* habitat. Mormon cricket and grasshopper control in *Lepidium papilliferum* habitat will only include those methods that do not significantly impact the plant's pollinators.

Management Area Conservation Measures

The development of management areas provides an organizational structure that facilitates the management of slickspot peppergrass in distinct segments across its range. Each management area has specific conservation measures for the multiple element occurrences located within it. The conservation measures for the management area are designed to eliminate, reduce or mitigate the impacts of site-specific activities and threats and to maintain or restore the sagebrush–steppe habitat. The use of this concept promotes management of slickspot peppergrass habitat across its range that is based on location or site-specific characteristics and issues. Consideration of administrative boundaries, specifically grazing allotment boundaries, private, state, or federal land was also factored into the designation of the management areas.

Priority Element Occurrence Conservation Measures

In addition to the conservation measures for management areas, selected "priority" element occurrences have been identified within each management area listed below for additional, site-specific conservation measures. These element occurrences were designated based on criteria including: existing habitat quality, geographic location relative to other existing occurrences to promote connectivity for the species, minimal land-use activities, the absence or presence of resources to address threats, the need to preserve enough element occurrences throughout the species range to prevent extinction in case of a catastrophic event.

The conservation measures are designed to reflect even greater priority on protection and restoration of the habitat within the element occurrences.

Kuna Management Area

This MA is located south of Kuna, extending from the Kuna Butte area southward for approximately seven miles to south of Initial Point. The MA contains six (018, 019, 024, 025, 042, 057) known slickspot peppergrass occurrences. All of the occurrences are located on BLM land. All but one occurrence is located fully or partially within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. Element occurrences 018 and 057 are priority occurrences. A series of wildfires have swept through this area in the past ten years and the great majority of the original shrub-steppe vegetation has been converted to annual grassland or crested wheatgrass seedings. All but one of the known slickspot peppergrass occurrences in the MA are located in areas that have burned. A few small remnant shrub stands are all that remain within these occurrences. The one occurrence that has not burned is surrounded by cheatgrass-dominated burned habitat. Most of the slickspot peppergrass occurrences within this MA are relatively large, 20 acres or more. The extensive Initial Point occurrence (019), covering over 1000 acres, once supported abundant slickspot peppergrass scattered over a series of subpopulations. Slickspot peppergrass is now rare over this large, burned area. Most of the other occurrences within this MA were also known to support relatively large slickspot peppergrass numbers in the past.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

6.1 Potential impacts to known locations of occupied LEPA habitat, in contrast to potential benefits of more immediate fire suppression, will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM and the State (IDL), in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

6.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area with the intent to meet management objectives to suppress ninety (90%) of all fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 200 acres).

6.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

6.4 BLM in coordination with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

6.5 BLM and the State will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.

6.6 BLM will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

6.7 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.

6.8 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with emphasis on treating the immediate EO 18 and 57.

6.9 BLM and the State will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging occupied LEPA habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

6.10 BLM and the State will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

6.11 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.

6.12 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.

6.13 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. Supplements that are attractants should be placed so that cattle will not trail through an element occurrence to the supplement or a water source. Attractants should be placed so that cattle are drawn away from the area of the element occurrence. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by BLM and the permittee to determine the best available location.

6.14 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated.

6.15 Grazing for this management area will be limited to the fall and winter grazing season, beginning approximately on October 1, which ever comes first. Permittee will herd livestock away from priority occurrences if the soils become moist and will relocate livestock if soils become saturated and penetrating trampling is likely to occur to one of three alternative sites, (two of the alternative sites are fenced), away from existing priority element occurrences. If soils are likely to become saturated permittee will also relocate livestock away from the vicinity of existing element occurrences by moving livestock to one of three alternative sites, (two of the alternative sites are fenced).

6.16 Permittees within the management area will use only existing roads and tracks for vehicle travel.

6.17 Sheep grazing permits will be modified to restrict bedding, trailing or watering herds within ½ mile of EO's.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 18. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through the permittee's annual authorization and/or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM, the permittee, and CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will evaluate the need for and implement as appropriate motorized vehicle restrictions.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 57. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM, the permittee, and CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.

- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zone, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will evaluate the need for and implement as appropriate motorized vehicle restrictions.

Gowen Field/Orchard Training Area Management Area

This MA is located approximately 20 miles south-southeast of Boise, on BLM land within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. The MA is located within the Orchard Training Range and used by the Idaho Army National Guard for training purposes. Contiguous portions of the Orchard Training Area occur to the south of the MA, while a mix of BLM, State, and private lands extend to the north. The MA contains seven (027, 028, 035, 041, 053, 059, 067) known slickspot peppergrass occurrences. Three of them (027, 028, 067) are located within large stands of intact sagebrush habitat. These stands cover several thousand acres and represent the largest blocks of unfragmented sagebrush habitat remaining along the western Snake River Plain, north of the Snake River. Several of the occurrences within the MA support relatively large numbers of slickspot peppergrass. They represent some of the largest occurrences rangewide. Element occurrences 027 and 028 are priority element occurrences. Large sections of Orchard Training Range located south of the MA contain burned annual grassland or mosaic burned habitats. The Idaho Army National Guard has implemented a number of conservation measures on behalf of slickspot peppergrass within the training range. They have also sponsored much of the life history and other research completed or ongoing for slickspot peppergrass.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling, military training and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

7.1 Known locations of occupied LEPA habitat will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM and the State, in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

7.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area to meet management objectives with the intent to suppress ninety percent (90%) of fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 200 acres).

7.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

7.4 BLM in coordination with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

7.5 BLM and the State will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.
7.6 BLM will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.
7.7 BLM will evaluate the need for and implement as appropriate motorized vehicle restrictions.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

7.8 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.
7.9 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with emphasis on treating EO 27 and EO 28.
7.10 BLM and the State will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging occupied LEPA habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

7.11 The BLM and the State will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect occupied habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

7.12 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.
7.13 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.
7.14 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. Supplements that are attractants should be placed so that cattle will not trail through an element occurrence to the supplement or a water source. Attractants should be placed so that cattle are drawn away from the area of the element occurrence. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by BLM and the permittee to determine the best available location.

7.15 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated. Permittees when directed by the BLM will move livestock to an alternate area either outside of the management are or to private land to avoid penetrating trampling during periods when soils are saturated.
7.16 Permittee will delay turnout, when soils are saturated.
7.17 Confine vehicle use to existing roads and tracks where element occurrences are present.
7.18 Sheep grazing permits will be modified to restrict bedding, trailing or watering herds within ½ mile of EO's.

Military Training

The following conservation measures were developed with the Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) and will be implemented under the 2004-2008 Gowen Field/Orchard Training Area Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP). Preparation and implementation of the INRMP is required by law under the Sikes Act. See 16 U.S.C. § 670 *et seq*. The responsibilities of the IDARNG under the CCA are limited to funding and implementing the following conservation measures, in accordance with its INRMP, on the Gowen Field/Orchard Training Area (GFTA).

7.19 Continue to prevent damage to and fragmentation of the late seral sagebrush-steppe habitat in which slickspot peppergrass occurs on the Orchard Training Area by controlling IDARNG vehicle traffic through "off limit" areas and restricted travel.
7.20 Continue to annually monitor vegetation trends in the late seral sagebrush habitat to determine if the vegetation composition remains stable under current uses and management.
7.21 Continue to monitor previously established transects and Habitat Integrity Index plots.
7.22 Continue to use only native species and broadcast seeding methods for any habitat restoration projects.
7.23 Continue to manage military activities to protect slickspot peppergrass populations and surrounding habitat from training damage.
7.24 Continue to review plans for military training exercises in the management area and position them so they do not affect slickspot peppergrass populations and surrounding habitat.
7.25 Continue to require troops to view environmental briefings before training and emphasize the importance or protecting slickspot peppergrass.
7.26 Continue to install and maintain signs designating population centers.
7.27 Continue to monitor the management area to ensure off-limits areas have been respected.
7.28 Continue to minimize opportunities for the introduction of invasive and noxious plants on the Orchard Training Area by requiring pre-washing of non-local military vehicles entering the area.
7.29 Continue to report to BLM areas of invasive and noxious plants as they are located.
7.30 Continue to cooperate with BLM in the control of non-native noxious weeds.
7.31 Continue to disallow the development of new roads through slickspot peppergrass habitat.
7.32 Continue the mutual support agreement with BLM for the suppression of wildfires in the National Conservation Area.
7.33 Continue to inform firefighters of the location of important slickspot peppergrass habitat and implement minimum impact suppression tactics in those areas.
7.34 Continue to provide a high level of rapid response fire protection during fire season when military activities are occurring on the Orchard Training Area.
7.35 Continue to implement the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) for the Orchard Training Area.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 27 and EO 28.

- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM, the permittee, and CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- All supplements and water sources will be placed a mile away from the vicinity of these priority occurrences.
- Permittee will graze within these element occurrences when the soils are dry. If precipitation occurs causing the soil to become tracking wet and the ten day forecast predicts more rain the livestock will be removed from the vicinity of the priority element occurrences.

Mountain Home Management Area

Occurrences in this MA are located near the northwestern, eastern, and southern outskirts of Mountain Home, and also further west to the Crater Rings area, and further south to within a few miles northwest of Hammett. The MA contains eight occurrences (002, 010, 021, 029, 050, 051, 061, and 062). Element occurrences 021 and 051 are priority element occurrences. They are located predominately on BLM lands, although one occurrence extends onto adjacent State land. Private land occurs in close proximity to several occurrences. Large areas of public and private land in the Mountain Home region have burned in the past and are now dominated by annual grassland vegetation. Most occurrences in the MA are located within remnant sagebrush stands. These stands vary in size from less than one to over 100 acres, and are generally surrounded by burned habitat.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented across the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

9.1 Potential impacts to known locations of occupied LEPA habitat, in contrast to potential benefits of more immediate fire suppression, will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM, in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

9.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area to meet management objectives with the intent to suppress ninety percent (90%) of fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 200 acres).

9.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

9.4 BLM with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures.

9.5 BLM will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.
9.6 BLM and the State will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures.

9.7 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.
9.8 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with this management area.
9.9 BLM and the State will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging sagebrush-steppe habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

9.10 The BLM and the State will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect occupied habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

9.11 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.
9.12 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.
9.13 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. Supplements that are attractants should be placed so that cattle will not trail through an element occurrence to the supplement or a water source. Attractants should be placed so that cattle are drawn away from the area of the element occurrence. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences

and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by BLM and the permittee to determine the best available location.

9.14 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated.

9.15 Confine vehicle use to existing roads and tracks where element occurrences are present.

9.16 No grazing will be conducted in the area containing EO 50.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 21. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through the permittee's annual authorization and/or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations within occupied and suitable habitat.
- Idaho Department of Lands will mitigate impacts to slickspot habitat resulting from authorized land use activities conducted after this agreement is signed.
- BLM, the permittee, and the CWMA cooperators, along with the State will use only hand sprayers for weed control activities.
- BLM and the State will require control of invasive non native or weed species on all existing right of way authorizations.
- BLM and the State will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots in this EO.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- The State will establish a closure to off road motorized recreational activities within occupied and suitable habitat.
- Grazing is prohibited on this EO.
- Private land owner will incorporate 160 acres of private land (NW¼ Sec. 17, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.) within a currently fenced area to be maintained by BLM to prevent livestock from grazing within the vicinity of this element occurrence. This land will remain excluded from grazing until such time as the owner sells it.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 51. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill only.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations with occupied and suitable habitat.
- BLM, the permittee, and the CWMA cooperators, along with the State will use only hand sprayers for weed control activities.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on all existing right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- Permittee will herd livestock away from slickspots during the 2004 grazing season
- As soon as possible BLM will install a fence and the permittee will maintain the fence, creating a pasture containing this element occurrence, which will not be grazed during periods when the soils are saturated.

Glenns Ferry/Hammett Management Area

This MA is located northwest of Glenns Ferry. Occurrences in the MA represent the eastern distribution limit of slickspot peppergrass on the western Snake River Plain. The MA contains four known element occurrences (008, 026, 058, 063), all located on BLM land. Element occurrences 008, 026 and 058 are priority element occurrences. One of these (063) is small and occurs within a large block of burned, annual grassland-dominated habitat. The other three occurrences are much larger, varying from approximately 300 to 900 acres, and characterized by unburned sagebrush habitat over most of their extent. These sagebrush blocks are some of the largest remaining in the western Snake River Plain, north of the Snake River. Part of one occurrence (008) initially burned in the 1980s, but still contains some slickspot peppergrass.

The primary threats and activities that impact the species in this management area include: fire, recreation, invasion of nonnative plant species, livestock trampling and land use authorizations and land exchanges.

The following conservation measures will be implemented across the management area:

Fire

Fire management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by May 1, 2004, that incorporates the following measures:

10.1 Potential impacts to known locations of occupied LEPA habitat, in contrast to potential benefits of more immediate fire suppression, will be considered by Land Managers, specifically BLM, in granting authorization to use heavy ground moving equipment for fire suppression.

10.2 BLM will provide adequate fire suppression coverage at all stations that respond to this management area to meet management objectives with the intent to suppress ninety percent (90%) of fires to less than 100 acres (reduced from the current suppression target of less than 300 acres).

10.3 Land management agencies will protect remnant blocks of native vegetation, especially late seral sagebrush-steppe habitats. Fire suppression tactics and prevention/suppression strategies will be specified in Fire Management Plans to be completed by September 2004.

10.4 BLM with fire management cooperators will implement Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics in fire suppression to minimize ground disturbance impacts to slickspot peppergrass, where feasible.

Recreation

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

10.5 BLM and the State will manage OHV recreation to minimize impacts to occupied and suitable habitat.

10.6 BLM will develop and install educational signage at entry points and key recreational points regarding the biology and conservation of this species and other special status species.

Invasive Nonnative Plants Species

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

10.7 BLM in conjunction with the CWMA cooperators and the State will require weed spraying control measures including, spraying when wind conditions are less than 7 miles per hour, using large droplet spray only, with reduced pump pressure, and spot spraying.
10.8 BLM will assign priority to treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species with EO 8, EO 26, and EO 58.
10.9 BLM will require restoration and rehabilitation to native conditions in trespass cases damaging sagebrush-steppe habitat.

Land Use Authorizations and Land Exchanges

General management standard operating procedures for LEPA will be issued in a BLM Instruction Memorandum by December 31, 2003, that incorporates the following measures:

10.10 The BLM will require temporary or permanent project fencing to protect occupied habitat adjacent to construction activities.

Livestock Trampling

BLM shall change the terms and conditions of all grazing permits within this management area to reflect and include the conservation measures for this management area and the priority occurrences within it.

10.11 Permittees will supplement federal and state agency surveys and monitoring by surveying their allotments for slickspots and plants, including existing occurrences, during their normal course of business.
10.12 Permittees will report survey information to the Conservation Data Center for the purposes of aiding monitoring efforts and contributing to the CCA adaptive management strategy.
10.13 Permittees shall place salt/supplements to minimize trampling of LEPA and of slickspots, respectively. Supplements will be placed at least 1/2 mile, preferably 3/4 mile from occurrences. Supplement placing shall be considered in the annual LEPA tour with the BLM range specialist, based on the experience in the previous year's grazing season. Supplements that are attractants should be placed so that cattle will not trail through an element occurrence to the supplement or a water source. Attractants should be placed so that cattle are drawn away from the area of the element occurrence. Terms and Conditions within a permit will be adjusted to reflect the distance necessary for supplements from existing element occurrences and slickspots; however, requirements for maximum distance from water may be waived for a compelling reason involving minimizing impact on a slickspot or the plant. If the aforementioned is not possible, then existing sites will be examined by the BLM and the permitee to determine the best available location.
10.14 Permittees will not trail livestock through element occurrences within the management area when soils are saturated.
10.15 Confine vehicle use to existing roads and tracks where element occurrences are present.
10.16 Sheep grazing permits will be modified to restrict bedding, trailing or watering herds within ½ mile of element occurrences.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 08. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through the permittee's annual authorization and/or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill only.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM will address restoration of the sagebrush-steppe habitat if degradation is found to be associated with authorized uses.
- BLM, permittees, and the CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide applications.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will maintain closure to motorized recreational activities.
- The portion of this EO that is currently fenced within the Hammett 2 allotment north of the Old Oregon Trail Road and west of the Rye Grass Road will not be grazed for the 2004 grazing season.
- The permittee will erect a temporary electric fence before the beginning of the 2004 grazing season to keep cattle out of the vicinity of the priority element occurrence when the soils are saturated.
- The permittee, in conjunction with the BLM, will fence the west side of the Hammett Hill Road, from the southern allotment fence, north to the Old Oregon Trail Road. This fenced area will not be grazed when soils are saturated. The permittee will maintain the fence.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 26. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill only.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM will address restoration of the sagebrush-steppe habitat if degradation is found to be associated with authorized uses.
- BLM, permittees, and the CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide applications.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will maintain closure to motorized recreational activities.
- The permittee, with the assistance of BLM, will fence the northwest corner of pasture 1 within Lower Alkali allotment, south of the Old Oregon Trail Road. This portion of fenced pasture will be maintained by the permittee and will not be grazed when soils are saturated.

The following conservation measures will be implemented within EO 58. These measures will be included in Instruction Memorandums covering general, fire and rehabilitation standard operating procedures to be issued by December 31, 2003 or through modification of grazing permits.

- BLM will use aerial seeding and/or no-till drill.
- BLM will maintain existing exclosure in southern portion of EO 58 to preclude grazing.
- BLM will not issue new land use authorizations.
- BLM will address restoration of sagebrush-steppe habitat if degradation is found to be associated with authorized uses.

- BLM, permittees, and the CWMA cooperators will use only hand sprayers for herbicide applications.
- BLM will require control of invasive non native or weed species on new, renewing or amending right of way authorizations.
- BLM will establish 10 ft spray buffer zones around slickspots for weed control activities.
- Within 10 ft no spray buffer zones, weeds will only be treated by hand.
- BLM will maintain closure to motorized recreational activities within exclosure in southern portion of EO 58.
- Pasture 3, south of the Old Oregon Trail Road will be used to trail cattle through only in the fall if dry conditions exist, otherwise this pasture is fenced and grazing will not occur when the soil is saturated.
- Allotment containing this EO will be deferred to fall grazing and livestock will be herded away from the southern portion of the allotment where the EO exists during periods when soils are saturated.

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APPENDIX 12. SOCIO ECONOMICS BASELINE DATA

Table A. NCA Livestock Grazing Related Employment.

Livestock Sector Impacts			
	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	**NCA Livestock Grazing Related Employment**	**NCA Percent of 4-County Employment**
Agriculture		0	*
Forage	3,098	1	*
Range-Fed Cattle	639	10	1.60%
Feedlots	232	0	*
All Other Ag.	9,505	1	*
Mining	191	0	*
Construction	23,482	0	*
Manufacturing	39,154	1	*
TCU	14,807	0	*
Trade	52,066	1	*
FIRE	24,138	1	*
Hospitality	19,300	0	*
Other Services	84,827	2	*
Government	34,792		
Total	**306,231**	**17**	**-0.01%**

* Less than .01%
Source: EMSI, 2004

Table B. NCA Recreation Related Employment.

	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	**NCA Recreation Related Employment**	**Percent of 4-County Employment**
Agriculture			
Forage	3,098	0.015	0.00%
Range-Fed Cattle	639	0.04	0.01%
Feedlots	232	0.01	0.00%
All Other Ag.	9,505	0.93	0.01%
Mining	191	0.015	0.01%
Construction	23,482	0.505	0.00%
Manufacturing	39,154	3.365	0.01%
TCU	14,807	2.355	0.02%
Trade	52,066	16.42	0.03%
FIRE	24,138	4.63	0.02%
Services			
Hospitality	19,300	89.185	0.46%
Other Services	84,827	17.425	0.02%
Government	34,792	0	0.00%
Total	**306,231**	**135**	**0.04%**

Table C. NCA Vegetation – Restoration Related Employment.

	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	NCA Restoration Related Employment	NCA Percent of 4-County Employment
Agriculture			
Forage	3,098	0.00	0.000%
Range-Fed Cattle	639	0.00	0.000%
Feedlots	232	0.00	0.000%
Vegetation – Restoration	9,505	0.49	0.005%
Mining	191	0.00	0.000%
Construction	23,482	0.03	0.000%
Manufacturing	39,154	0.06	0.000%
TCU	14,807	0.08	0.001%
Trade	52,066	0.14	0.000%
FIRE	24,138	0.07	0.000%
Hospitality	19,300	0.05	0.000%
Other Services	84,827	0.21	0.000%
Government	34,792	1.13	0.003%
Total	**306,231**	**2.25**	**0.001%**

Less than .01%
Source: EMSI, 2005

Table D. Fuels Treatment Related Employment.

	Southwest Idaho 4-County Employment	NCA Baseline Fuels Treatment Employment	NCA Percent of 4-County Employment
Agriculture			
Forage	3,098	0.1	0.004%
Range-Fed Cattle	639	0.0	0.000%
Feedlots	232	0.0	0.000%
Fuels Treatment	9,505	0.5	0.005%
Mining	191	0.0	0.000%
Construction	23,482	0.0	0.000%
Manufacturing	39,154	0.0	0.000%
TCU	14,807	0.1	0.000%
Trade	52,066	0.1	0.000%
FIRE	24,138	0.1	0.000%
Hospitality	19,300	0.0	0.000%
Other Services	84,827	0.2	0.000%
Government	34,792	0.7	0.002%
Total	**306,231**	**1.8**	**0.001%**

Less than .01%
Source: EMSI, 2005

Table E. Jobs and Income Linked to the NCA.
(Livestock, Military, Recreation, Vegetation – Restoration and Fuels Mgmt)

	Southwest Idaho		NCA Total		NCA Percent	
	Jobs	**Income**	**Jobs**	**Income**	**Jobs**	**Income**
Dairy	558	28,341,908	<1	22,000	0.1%	0.1%
Misc. Livestock	316	1,496,310	<1	2,000	0.1%	0.1%
Range Cattle	639	8,987,728	11	149,000	1.7%	1.7%
Feedlots	232	11,981,674	<1	8,000	0.1%	0.1%
Grains	622	7,055,864	<1	3,000	0.0%	0.0%
Forage Crops	3,098	15,812,692	1	6,000	0.0%	0.0%
Misc. Crops	2,868	50,001,655	2	33,000	0.1%	0.1%
Sugar Beets	516	5,880,805	<1	2,000	0.0%	0.0%
Ag Services	4,625	33,149,258	4	28,000	0.1%	0.1%
Mining	191	5,114,220	<1	2,000	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	23,482	1,095,889,706	17	804,000	0.1%	0.1%
Manufacturing	39,154	1,965,527,569	19	950,000	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation & Communication	13,326	376,741,628	12	331,000	0.1%	0.1%
Gas and Electric Services	1,182	177,482,955	1	173,000	0.1%	0.1%
Irrigation and Water Service.	299	15,750,293	1	20,000	0.1%	0.1%
Wholesale Trade	15,120	732,746,063	15	736,000	0.1%	0.1%
Retail Trade	22,658	361,685,016	53	842,000	0.2%	0.2%
Food Stores	9,585	248,738,609	17	435,000	0.2%	0.2%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,703	161,671,487	9	302,000	0.2%	0.2%
Eating & Drinking	16,663	255,349,163	97	1,479,000	0.6%	0.6%
F.I.R.E.	24,138	713,308,984	43	1,281,000	0.2%	0.2%
Hotels and Lodging Places	2,637	53,202,716	30	603,000	1.1%	1.1%
Health Care	20,002	845,801,581	25	1,045,000	0.1%	0.1%
Services	64,825	1,372,061,905	96	2,025,000	0.1%	0.1%
Government	34,792	1,032,428,299	647	18,758,000	1.9%	1.8%
Totals	**306,231**	**9,576,208,087**	**1,098**	**30,037,000**	**0.4%**	**0.3%**

APPENDIX 13. LIST OF PREPARERS

Name and Title	RMP Responsibility	Experience	Education
BLM Interdisciplinary Planning Team			
Mike **Austin** Realty Specialist	Lands and Realty Utility Corridors	BLM 28 years Other 9 years	B.B.A. Business Administration and Management, Boise State University
Mike **Barnum** Rangeland Management Specialist	Livestock Grazing Upland Vegetation	BLM 3 years Other 34 years	B.S. Agriculture M.S. Plant Science California State University
Tim **Carrigan** Wildlife Biologist	Fish and Wildlife Special Status Animals	BLM 22 years Other 5 years	B.S. Wildlife Management B.S. Range Management Humboldt State University
John **Doremus** Wildlife Biologist	Fish and Wildlife Special Status Animals	BLM 30 years	B.S. Biology College of Idaho
Bob **Harrison** Geologist	Mineral Resources	BLM 13 years Other 25 years	B.S. Geology Boise State University
Frank **Jenks** Outdoor Recreation Planner	Recreation Visual Resources Wild & Scenic Rivers	BLM 27 years	B.A. Anthropology University of Toledo
Mary **Jones** Writer/Editor	Writer/Editor	BLM 12 years Other 18 years	Northern Virginia Community College and Boise State University
Bob **Mallis** Geologist	Mineral Resources	BLM 22 years Other 18 years	B.S. Geology Virginia Polytechnic Institute
John **Martin** Economist	Social and Economics	BLM 26 years Other 9 years	B.S. Agricultural Business Management California Polytechnic State University; M.S. Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics, University of Nevada Reno
Matt **McCoy** NEPA Specialist	Vegetation Fish and Wildlife	BLM 16 years	B.S. Fisheries Science Utah State University M.S. Wildlife Management Humboldt State University
Jeff **Mork** GIS Specialist	GIS Support	BLM 20 years Other 3 years	B.S. Forest Resource Management B.S. Forest Products Business University of Idaho
Mike **O'Donnell** Planning and Environmental Coordinator	RMP Team Lead	BLM 16 years Others 13 years	B.L.A.E.P Landscape Architecture Utah State University

Name and Title	RMP Responsibility	Experience	Education
Larry **Ridenhour** Outdoor Recreation Planner	Recreation Visual Resources Wild & Scenic Rivers	BLM 14 years	B.S. Forestry North Carolina State University M.S. Recreation Management University of Montana
Irene **Saphra** Fuels Specialist	Fire and Fuels Vegetation	BLM 22 years	B.S. Forest Biology Syracuse University M.S. Fire Ecology University of Idaho
Paul **Seronko** Soil Scientist	Soil, Water, Air and Hazardous Materials	BLM 26 years Other 2 years	B.S. Soil Science University of Wisconsin
Dean **Shaw** Archaeologist	Cultural and Tribal Resources	BLM 13 years Other 1 year	B.A. Anthropology Boise State University
Mark **Steiger** Botanist	Vegetation Special Status Plants	BLM 7 years Other 9 years	B.S. Wildlife Management M.A. Mycology Humboldt State University
John **Sullivan** NCA Manager	NCA Manager	BLM 28 years	B.S. Range Management Oregon State University M.S. Range Science Texas Tech University
Allen **Tarter** Riparian Specialist	Riparian and Water Quality	BLM 15 years	B.S. Biology Boise State University
Cooperating Agency Representatives on the Interdisciplinary Planning Team			
Charles **Chambers** Special Projects Officer Colonel (Retired)	Idaho Army National Guard	Army 32 years IDARNG 8 years	B.A. Sociology Idaho State University M.S. Strategic Planning US Army War College
Jim **Desmond** Director, Owyhee County Natural Resources Committee	Interdisciplinary Team Member	Army 30 years Owyhee County 6 years	B.A. Education University of Northern Colorado
Marjorie **McHenry** IDARNG Natural Resources Manager	Idaho Army National Guard	IDARNG 18 years	B.S. Biological Sciences Southwestern College M.S. Environmental Ecology Emporia State University
URS Contract Staff			
Charles **Baun** Range Ecologist	Upland Vegetation Livestock Grazing Idaho Army National Guard	URS 3 years BLM 2 years Other 4 years	B.S. Biology/Chemistry Albertson College of Idaho M.S. Natural Resource Management University of Idaho
Jarod **Blades** Biologist	Fish and Wildlife and Special Status Animals	URS 1 year BLM 3 years Other 2 years	B.S. Biology in Environmental Sciences M.S. (in progress) Natural Resource Management University of Idaho

Name and Title	RMP Responsibility	Experience	Education
Suzy **Cavanagh** Assistant Project Manager, Geologist	Project Coordination, Soils, Mineral Resources, Air Quality, Lands and Realty, Recreation, Transportation	URS 5 years Other 5 years	B.S. Geology M.S. Geology Boise State University
Brandt **Elwell** GIS Analyst	GIS	URS 2 years Other 10 years	B.S. Geography M.S. Forest Resources University of Idaho
Aaron **English** Project Manager Wildlife Biologist NEPA Specialist	Project Management Fish and Wildlife and Special Status Animals	URS 4 years Other 10 years	B.S. Wildlife Biology The Evergreen State College
Dan **Green** Economist	Socio-economic Analysis	15 Years	Ph.D. Forest Resources University of Idaho
Hank **Robinson** Economist	Socio-economic Analysis	30 Years	Ph.D. Economics University of Utah.
Charlie **McKetta** Economist	Socio-economic Analysis	30 Years	Ph.D. Forest Management Economics University of Washington.
Amy **Jerome** Realty Specialist	Lands and Realty	URS 2 years Other 6 years	B.S. Environmental Science M.B.A. Business Bellevue University
Kavi **Koleini** Biologist	Fire and Fuels Visual Resources Water Quality and Riparian	URS 1 year BLM 4 years Other 1 year	B.S. Environmental Science Humboldt State University
Dautis **Pearson** Land Use Planner	Recreation Transportation	URS 6 years Other 14 years	B.A. Biology Boise State University
Mark **Plew** Cultural and Tribal Resources	Cultural and Tribal Resources	Professor and Chair of the Dept. of Anthropology at BSU	PhD. Archeology Indiana University
Dave **Schwarz** Technical Editor	Technical Editor	URS 2 years Other 18 years	Ph.D. Geology University of Iowa
Sandra **Steele** Project Administrator	Project Administration	URS 17 years Other 3 years	B.B.A. Marketing Boise State University

Supporting Specialists

BLM – Boise District
Joe Bucher, Supervisory Geographic Information Specialist
MJ Byrne, Public Affairs Officer
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APPENDIX 14. REFERENCES

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